Data-Driven Documentation

Multilingual Technology for Producers of Information

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Digital Grammars AB

12 April 2016

digital Grammars

Language technology to rely on.

Problem:

reliable and efficient translation

Machine translation is sometimes good, sometimes bad - and you never know how it will be this time.

English | Swedish | Finnish | Detect language

Dutch | Chinese (Simplified) | English | Translate

Min mor är inte svensk.

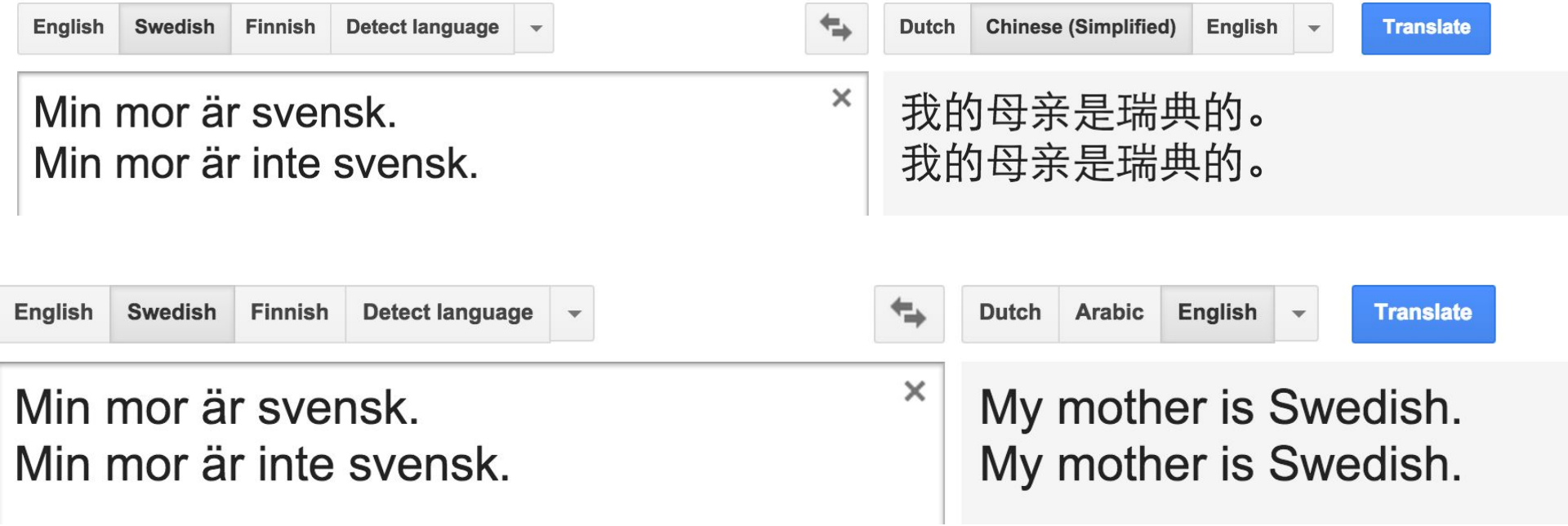
我的母亲是瑞典的。

English | Swedish | Finnish | Detect language

Dutch | Chinese (Simplified) | English | Translate

Min mor är svensk.
Min mor är inte svensk.

我的母亲是瑞典的。
我的母亲是瑞典的。


English
Swedish
Finnish
Detect language
Dutch
Chinese (Simplified)
English
Translate
Min mor är svensk.
Min mor är inte svensk.
我的母亲是瑞典的。
我的母亲是瑞典的。
English
Swedish
Finnish
Detect language
Dutch
Arabic
English
Translate
Min mor är svensk.
Min mor är inte svensk.
My mother is Swedish.
My mother is Swedish.

translate.google.com, 9 Dec 2015

Who cares?

Consumer translator:

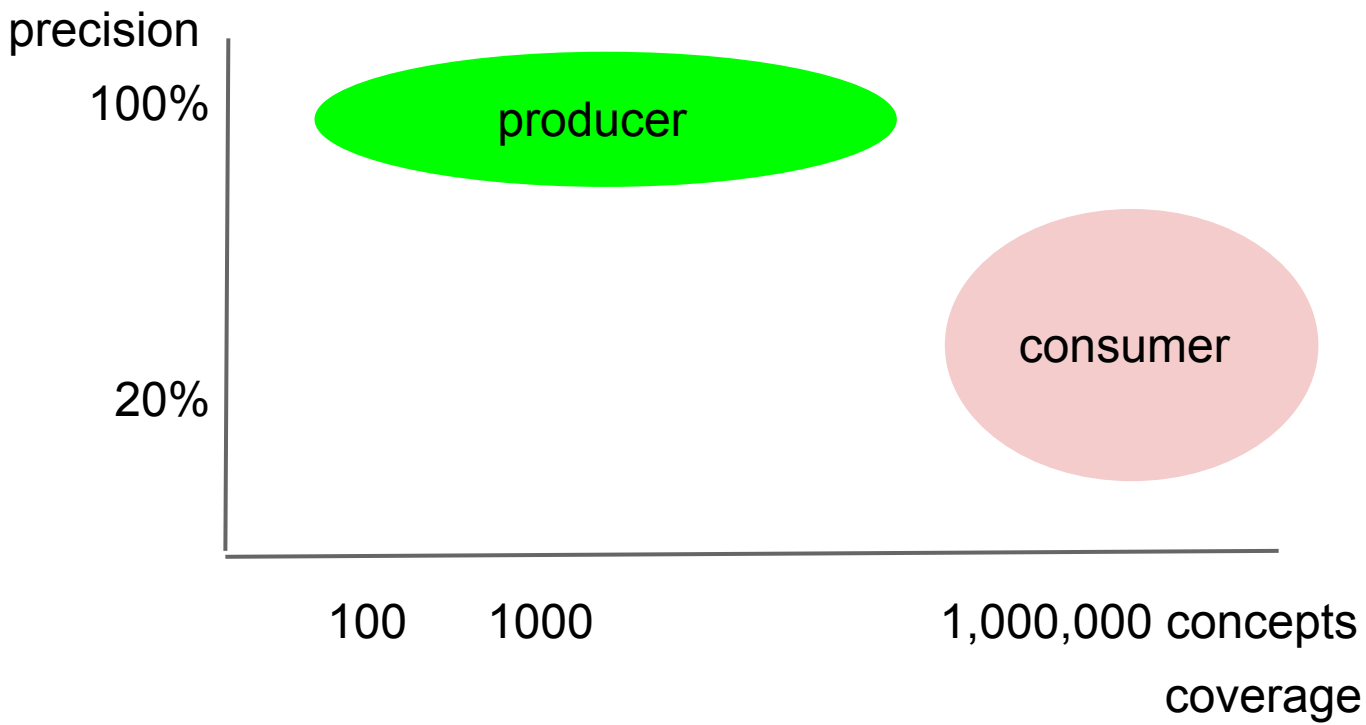
- browsing quality: to get an idea
- reader is responsible
+ translate anything

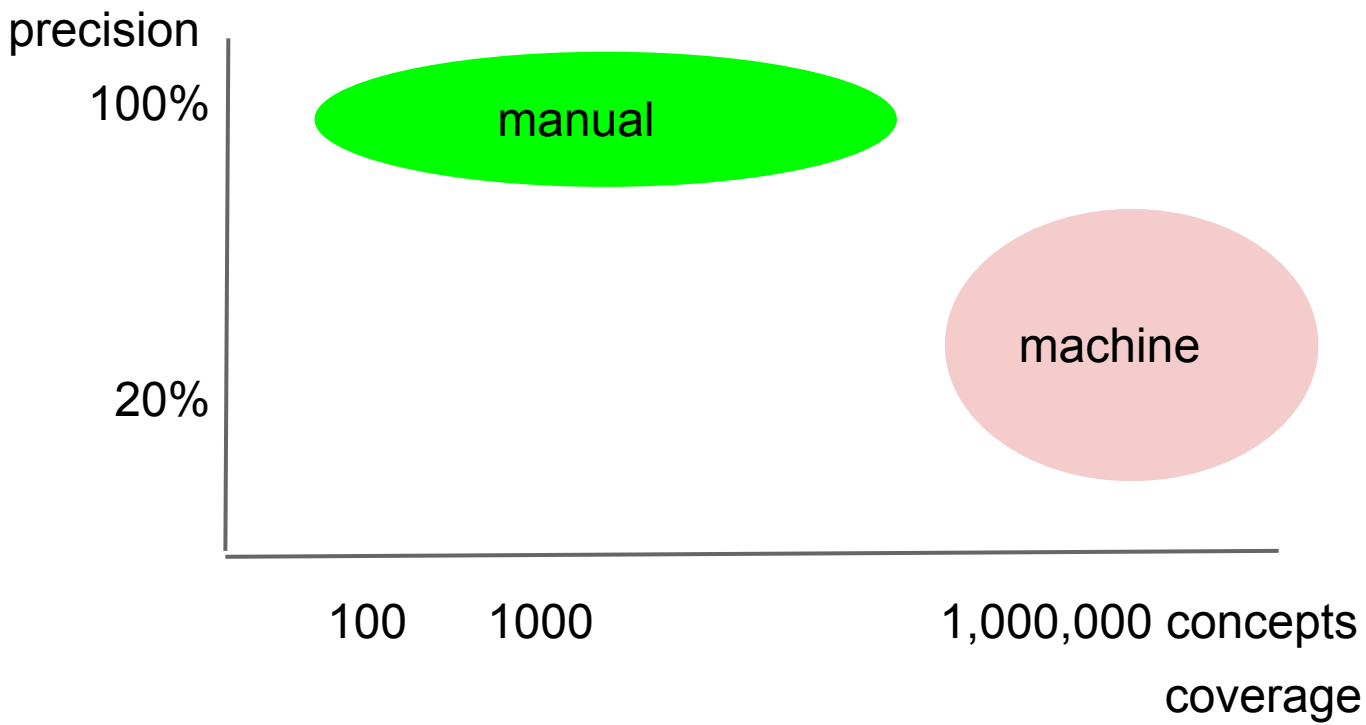
Consumer translator:

- browsing quality: to get an idea
- reader is responsible
+ translate anything

Producer translator:

+ publication quality: to get everything right
+ publisher is responsible
- translate my content


precision
100%
20%
producer
consumer
100
1000
1,000,000 concepts
coverage


precision
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manual
machine
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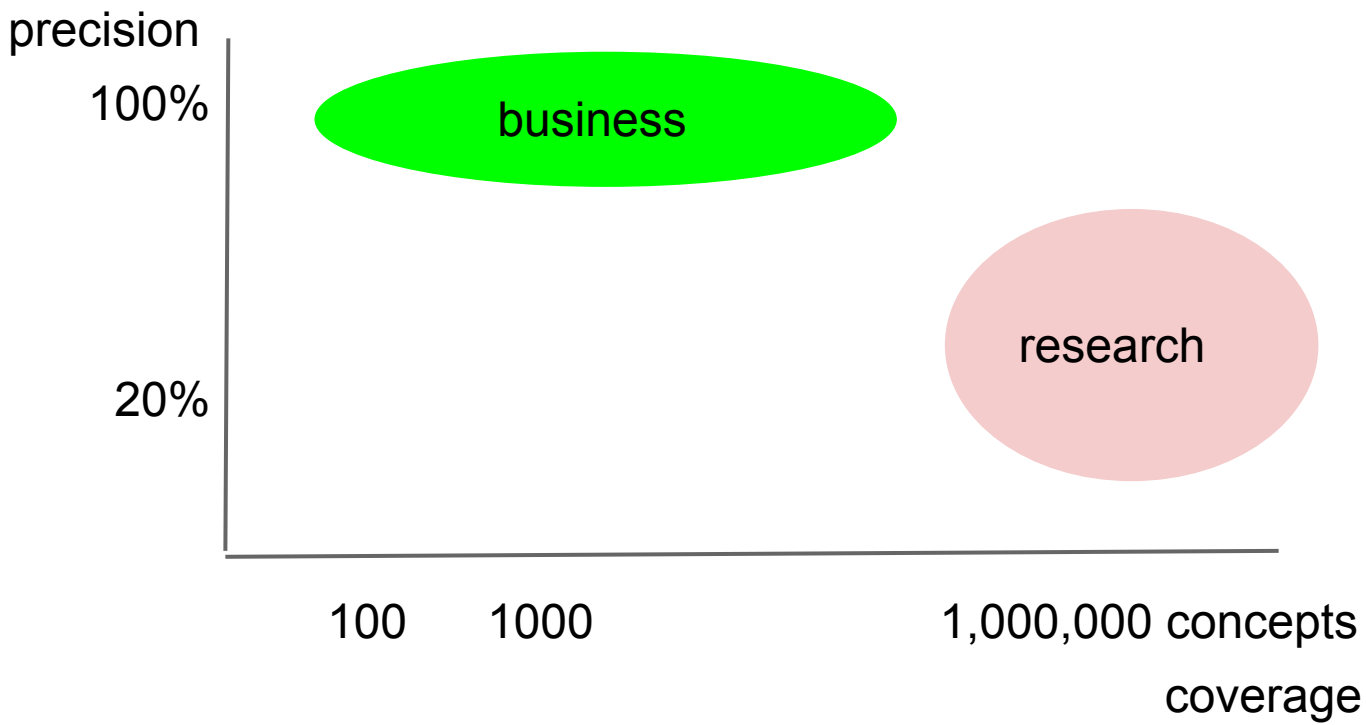
1,000,000 concepts
coverage


precision
100%
20%
business
research
100
1000
1,000,000 concepts
coverage

A solution:

Data-Driven Documentation

digital Grammars

Language ely on.

2014 -

REMU

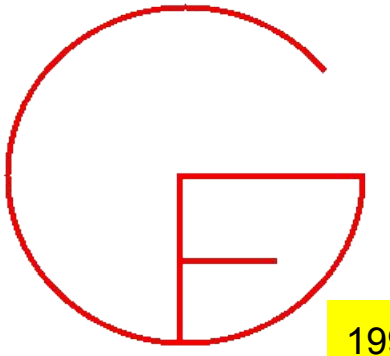
VR 2013 - 2017

MOLTO

EU 2010 - 2013

CLT

2009 - 2015



1998 -

Data

object	property	value
door	free width	121cm
walking area	tilt sideways	0.5%

Data

object	property	value
door	free width	121cm
walking area	tilt sideways	0.5%

Documentation: Eng

The free width of the door is 121cm.
The walking area tilts 0.5% sideways.

Data

object	property	value
door	free width	121cm
walking area	tilt sideways	0.5%

Documentation: Eng

The free width of the door is 121cm.
The walking area tilts 0.5% sideways.

Documentation: Swe

Dörrens fria bredd är 121cm.
Gångytan lutar 0.5% i sidled.

Data

object	property	value
door	free width	121cm
walking area	tilt sideways	0.5%

Documentation: Eng

The free width of the door is 121cm.
The walking area tilts 0.5% sideways.

Documentation: Swe

Dörrens fria bredd är 121cm.
Gångytan lutar 0.5% i sidled.

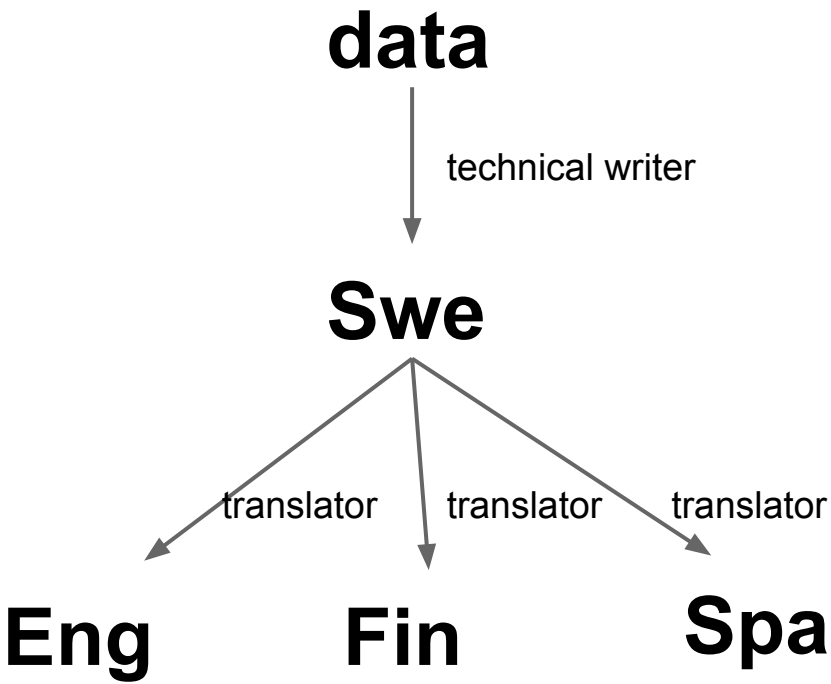
Documentation: Fin

Oven vapaa leveys on 121cm.
Kävelypinta kallistuu 0.5% siv…

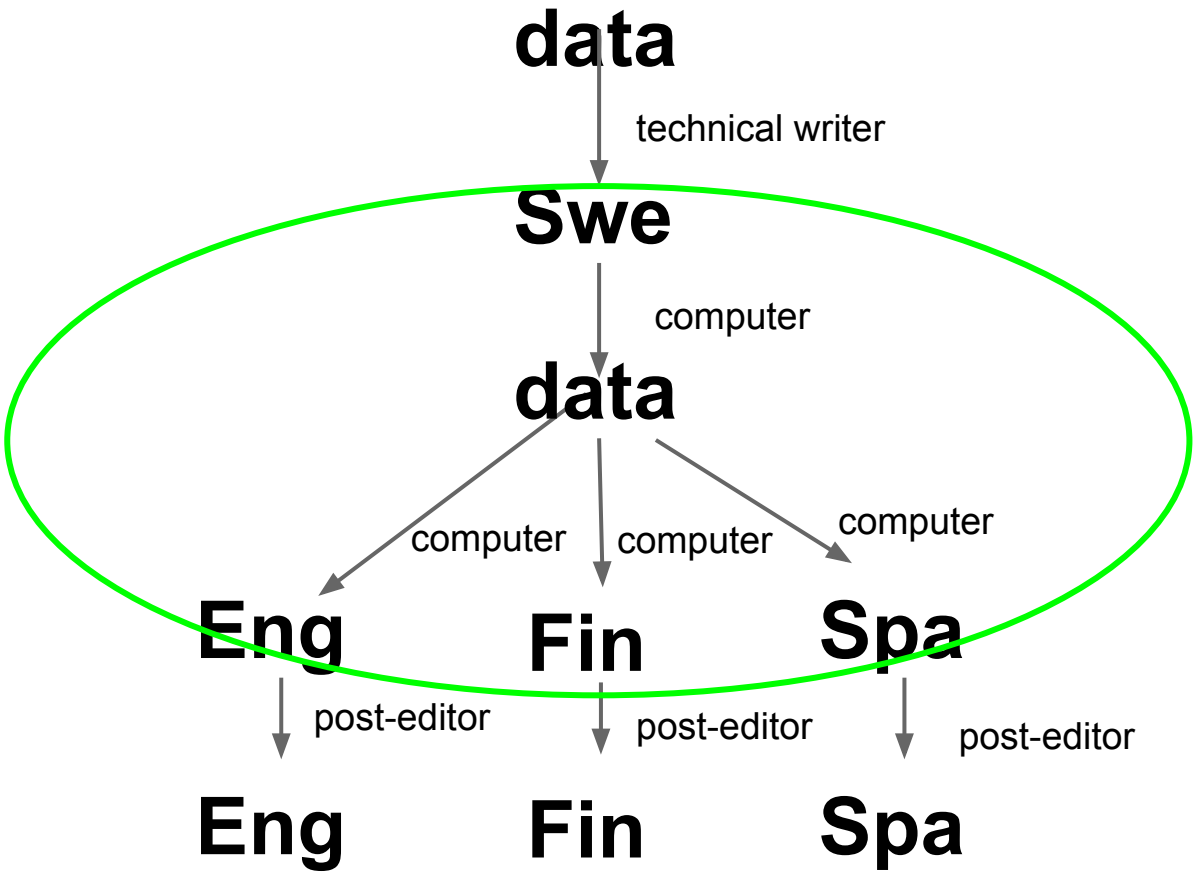
Documentation: Spa

El ancho libre de la puerta es de 121cm.
La zona peatonal se inclina 0.5% de lado

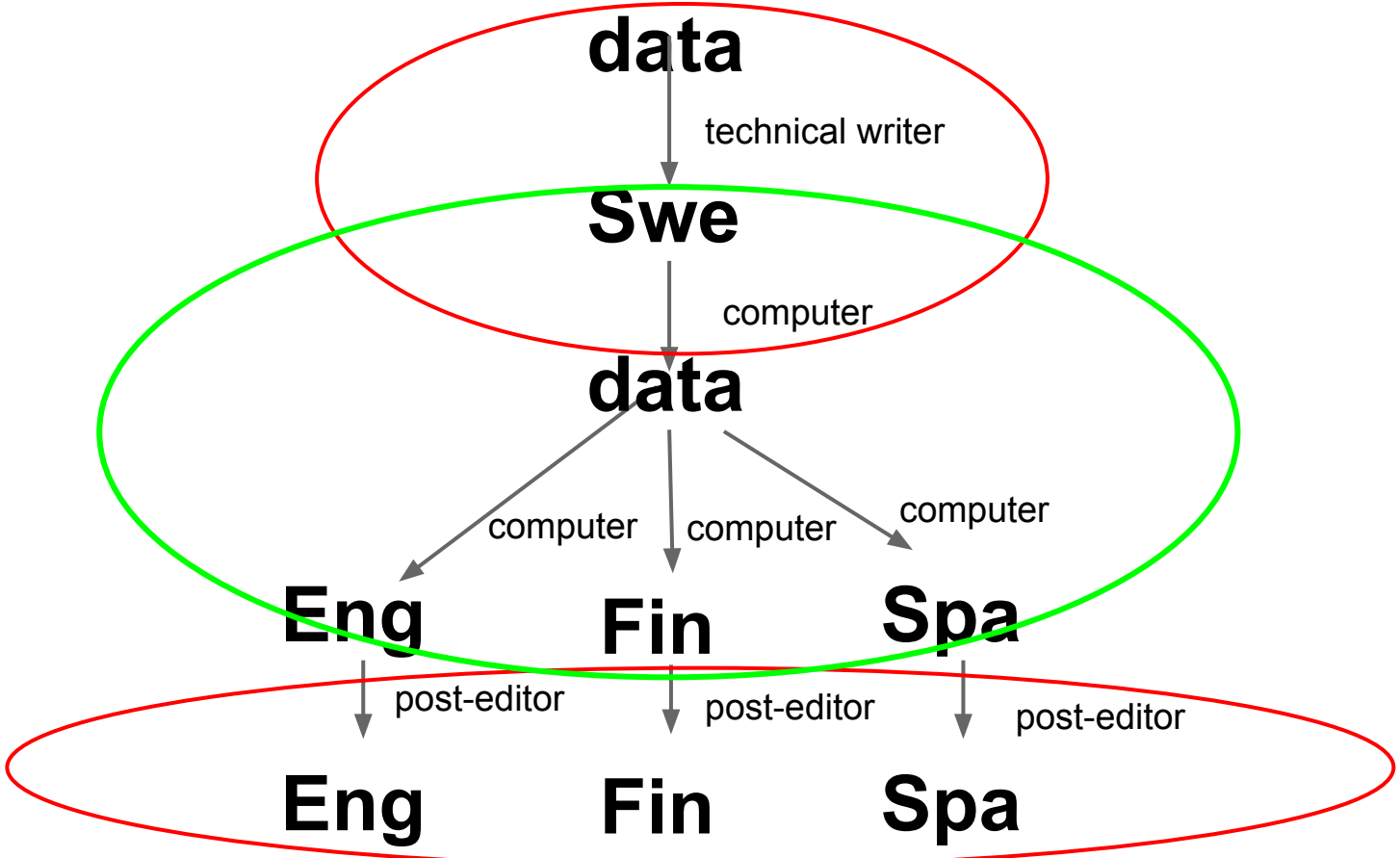
Traditional documentation



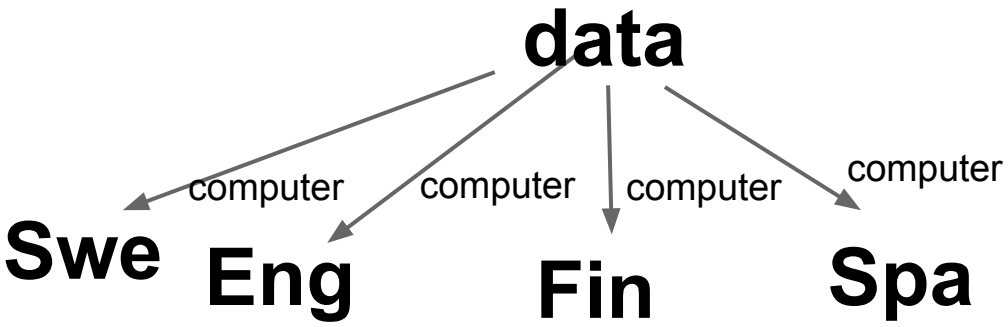
Introducing machine translation



To eliminate



Data-Driven Documentation



Advantages

Cheaper

Quicker

Better

More scalable

Cheaper

Initial cost: write the program

Later cost: mostly automatic

- post-editing at most 20% of human translation

Quicker

Translation in (almost) real time

The “almost” comes from

- new words
- post-editing need

Better

No accidental errors

Consistent terminology

More scalable

Adding new languages is easier:

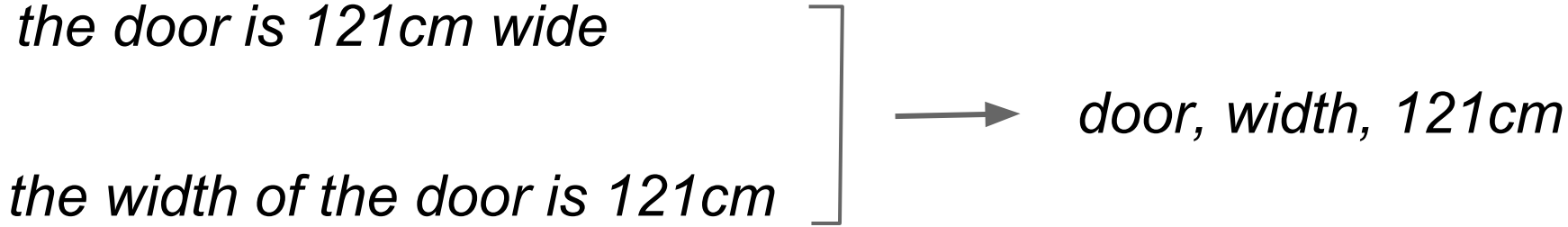
- data is common to all languages

Initial effort in vocabulary

- no work with the texts themselves

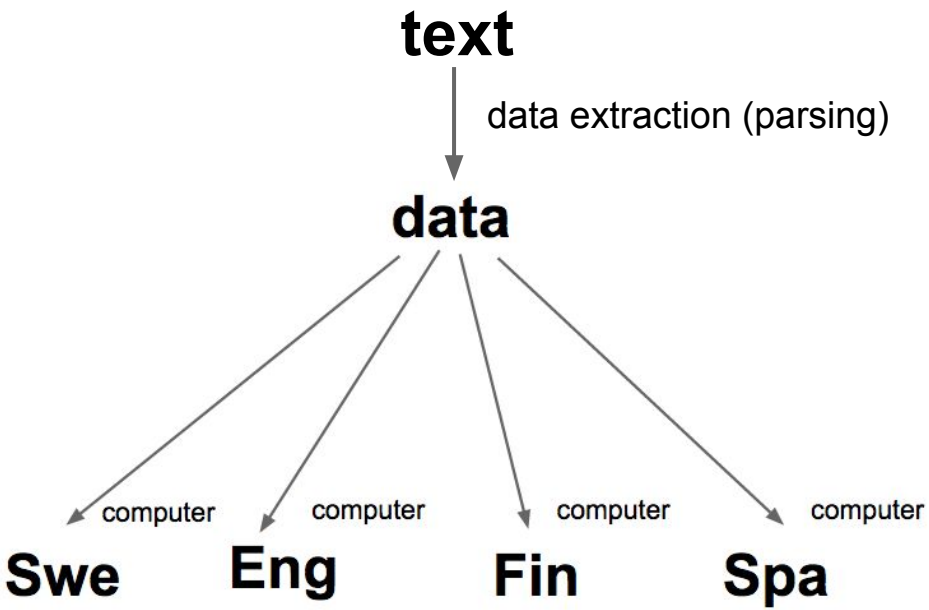
How to get there

1. Extract data from texts



2. Support input of new information as data

Translation =
Data Extraction +
Data-Driven Documentation



Technology:

GF = Grammatical Framework

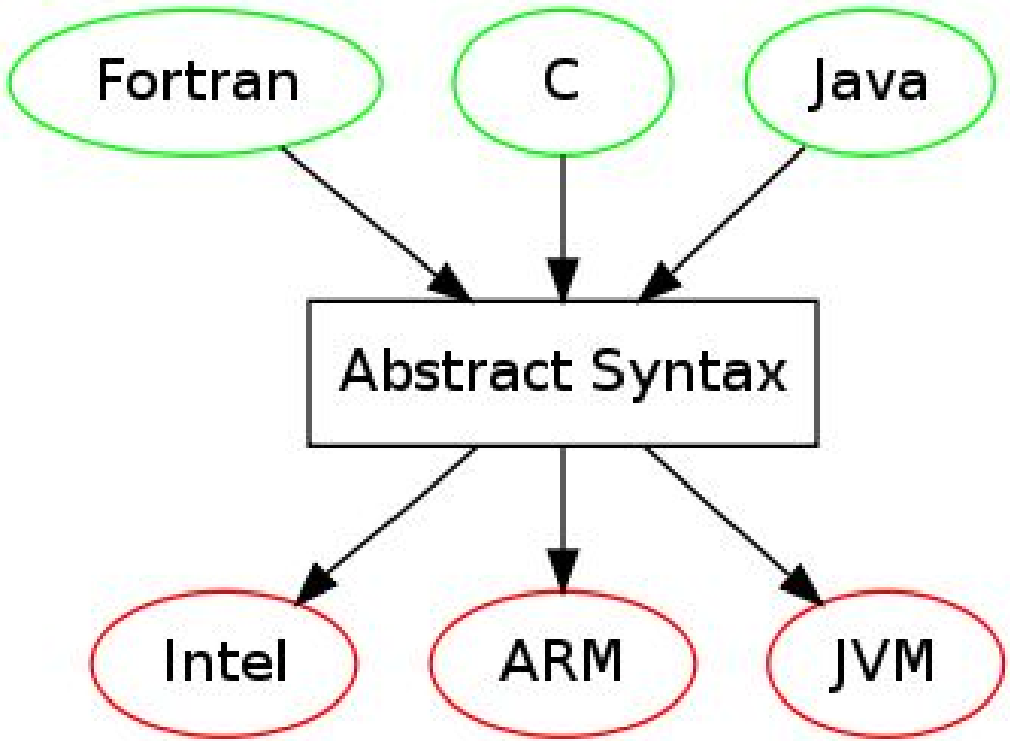
GF = Grammatical Framework

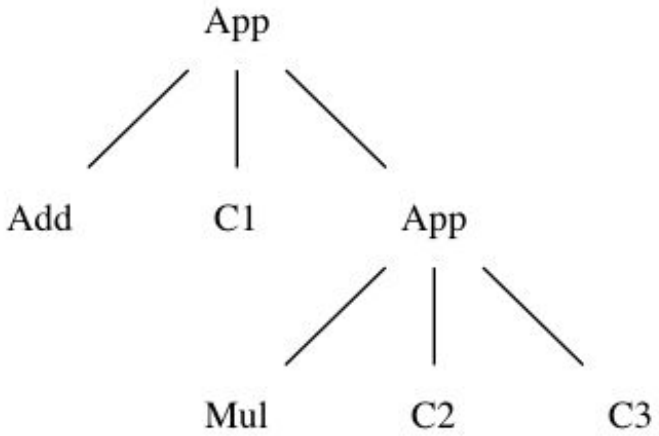
Xerox XRCE 1998, now open source

“Compiling natural language”

Library: 30 languages

Translation model: multi-source multi-target compiler



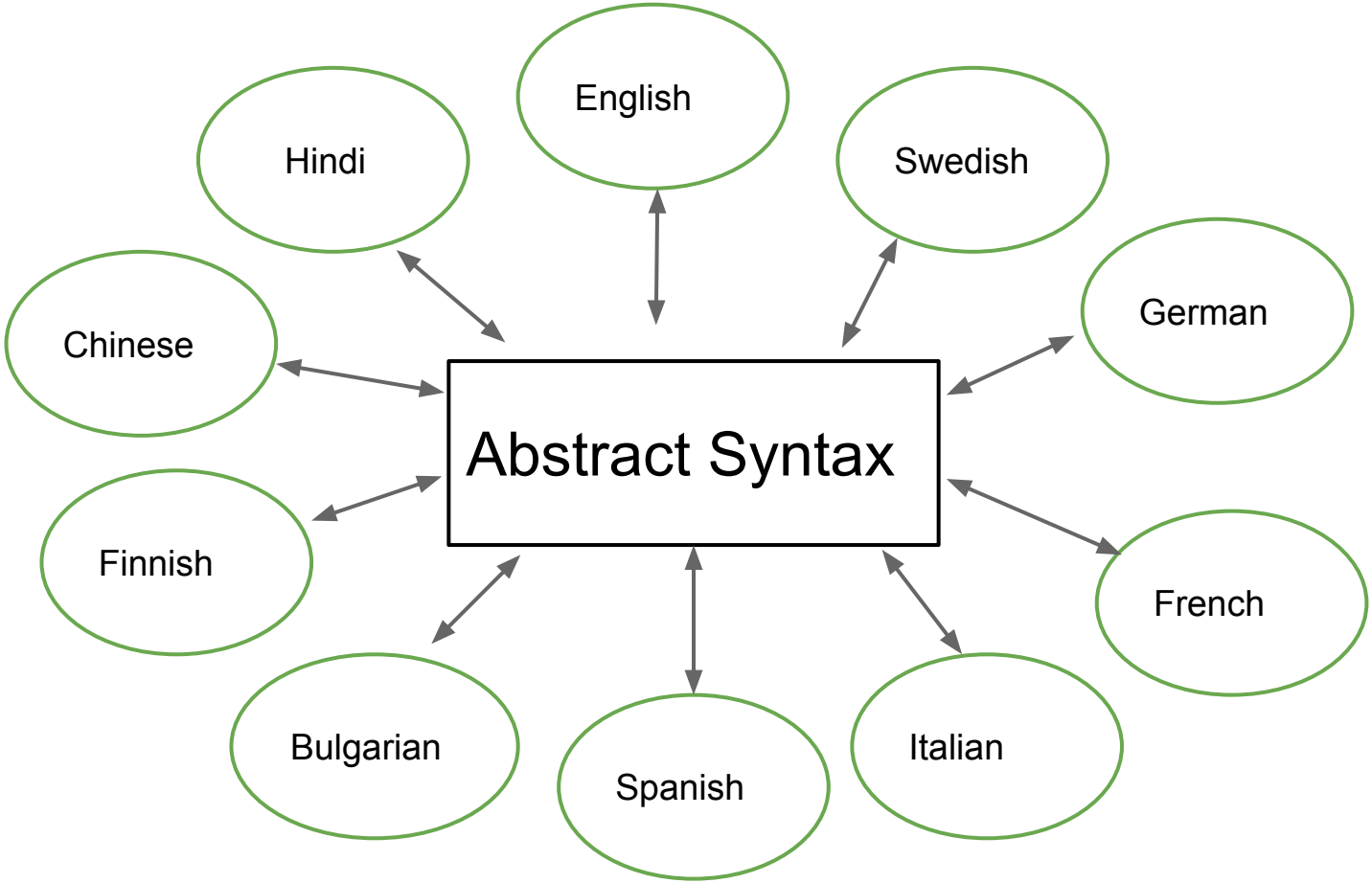


1 + 2 * 3

```
iconst_1
iconst_2
iconst_3
imul
iadd
```

(+ 1 (* 2 3))

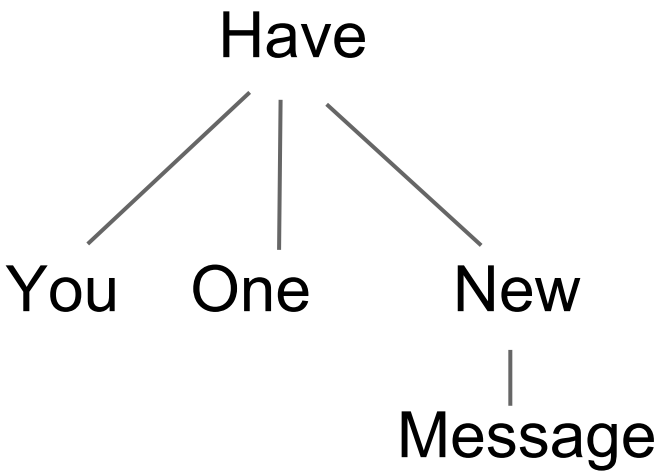
“Compiling natural language”

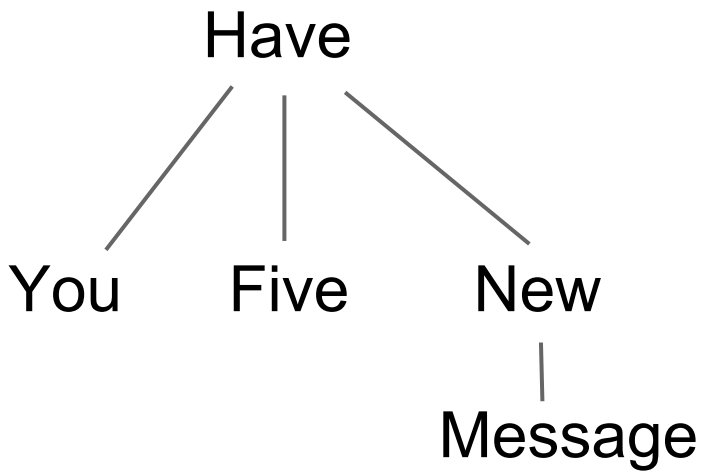


Abstract and concrete syntax

Abstract syntax: semantic structure of data

Concrete syntax: language-specific details





you have one new message

你 有 一 个 新 信 息

you have five new messages

你 有 五 个 新 信 息

What is data?

Anything that can be represented as an abstract syntax in GF!

- relational data
- Semantic Web data (OWL, RDF)
- algebraic datatypes
- logical formulas
- dependent types and lambda calculus
- Constructive Type Theory

Paintings, mathematics,...

Adam and Eve was painted by Albrecht Dürer in 1507. It measures 81 by 209 cm. This work is displayed at the Museo del Prado.

Adam and Eve a été peint par Albrecht Dürer en 1507. Il est de 81 sur 209 cm. Cette oeuvre est exposée au Musée du Prado.

Knowledge Base Results for "show everything about all paintings that are painted on canvas" (100 of many)

implies (mkProp (subset (Var2Set A) (Var2Set B))) (mkProp (notprsubset (V

- ако A е подмножество на B тогава B не е грозно подмножество на D
- si A és un subconjunt de B llavors B no és un subconjunt propi de D
- if A is a subset of B then B is not a proper subset of D en-US
- jos A on B:n osajoukko niin B ei ole D:n aito osajoukko
- si A est un sous-ensemble de B alors B n' est pas un sous-ensemble propre de
- wenn A eine Teilmenge von B ist dann ist B nicht eine echte Teilmenge von

```
PREFIX painting: <http://spraakbanken.gu.se/rdf/owl/painting.owl#>
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>
PREFIX rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
SELECT distinct ?painting ?title ?author ?year ?length ?height ?museum
WHERE
{ ?painting rdf:type painting:Painting ;
rdfs:label ?title ;
painting:hasCurrentLocation ?museum;
painting:hasCreationDate ?date;
painting:hasDimension ?dim ;

painting:createdBy ?author . ?author rdfs:label ?painter .
?date painting:toTimePeriodValue ?year . ?dim painting:lengthValue ?length ;
painting:heightValue ?height . ?museum rdfs:label ?loc .
```

TitleParagraph DefinitionTitle
DefPredParagraph type_Sort A_Var contractible_Pred (ExistCalledProp a_Var (ExpSort (VarExp A_Var)) (FunInd centre_of_contraction_Fun) (ForAllProp (BaseVar x_Var) (ExpSort (VarExp A_Var)) (ExpProp (equalExp (VarExp a_Var) (VarExp x_Var)))))
FormatParagraph EmptyLineFormat
TitleParagraph DefinitionTitle
DefPredParagraph (mapSort (mapExp (VarExp A_Var) (VarExp B_Var))) f_Var equivalence_Pred (ForAllProp (BaseVar y_Var) (ExpSort (VarExp B_Var)) (PredProp contractible_Pred (AliasInd (AppFunItInd fiber_Fun) (FunInd (ExpFun (ComprehensionExp x_Var (VarExp A_Var) (equalExp (AppExp f_Var (VarExp x_Var)) (VarExp y_Var))))))))
DefPropParagraph (ExpProp (equivalenceExp (VarExp A_Var) (VarExp B_Var))) (ExistSortProp (equivalenceSort (mapExp (VarExp A_Var) (VarExp B_Var))))
FormatParagraph EmptyLineFormat
TitleParagraph LemmaTitle
TheoremParagraph (ForAllProp (BaseVar A_Var) type_Sort (PredProp equivalence_Pred (AliasInd (FunInd identity_map_Fun) (FunInd (ExpFun (DefExp (identityMapExp (VarExp A_Var)) (TypedExp (BaseExp (lambdaExp x_Var (VarExp A_Var) (VarExp x_Var))) (mapExp (VarExp A_Var) (VarExp A_Var)))))))))
FormatParagraph EmptyLineFormat
TitleParagraph ProofTitle
AssumptionParagraph (ConsAssumption (ForAssumption y_Var (ExpSort (VarExp A_Var)) (LetAssumption (FunInd (ExpFun (DefExp (fiberExp (VarExp y_Var) (VarExp A_Var)) (ComprehensionExp x_Var (VarExp A_Var) (equalExp (VarExp x_Var) (VarExp y_Var))))) (AppFunItInd (fiberWrt_Fun (FunInd (ExpFun (identityMapExp (VarExp A_Var))))))) (BaseAssumption (LetExpAssumption (barExp (VarExp y_Var)) (TypedExp (BaseExp (pairExp (VarExp y_Var) (reflexivityExp (VarExp A_Var) (VarExp y_Var)))) (fiberExp (VarExp y_Var) (VarExp A_Var)))))))
ConclusionParagraph (AsConclusion (ForAllProp (BaseVar y_Var) (ExpSort (VarExp A_Var)) (ExpProp (equalExp (pairExp (VarExp y_Var) (reflexivityExp (VarExp A_Var) (VarExp y_Var))) (VarExp y_Var)))) (ApplyLabelConclusion id_induction_Label (ConsInd (FunInd (ExpFun (VarExp y_Var))) (ConsInd (FunInd (ExpFun (TypedExp (BaseExp (VarExp x_Var)) (VarExp A_Var)))) (ConsInd (FunInd (ExpFun (TypedExp (BaseExp (VarExp z_Var)) (idPropExp (VarExp x_Var) (VarExp y_Var))))) BaseInd))) (DisplayExpProp (equalExp (pairExp (VarExp x_Var) (VarExp z_Var)) (VarExp y_Var)))))
ConclusionSoThatParagraph (ForConclusion (BaseVar y_Var) (ExpSort (VarExp A_Var)) (Ap
BaseInd) (ExpProp (equalExp (VarExp u_Var) (VarExp y_Var))))) (PredProp contractible_Pr
ConclusionParagraph (PropConclusion (PredProp equivalence_Pred (FunInd (ExpFun (Type
QEDParagraph

Définition: Un type A est contractible, s'il existe ur
de contraction, tel que pour tous les $x : A$, $a = x$.

Définition: Une application $f : A \to B$ est une éc
les $y : B$, sa fibre, $\{x : A \mid fx = y\}$, est contractible. N
existe une équivalence $A \to B$.

Lemme: Pour tout type A, l'identité, $1_A := \lambda_{x:}$
équivalence.

Démonstration: Pour tout $y : A$, soit $\{y\}_A := \{$
par rapport de 1_A et soit $\bar{y} := (y, r_A y) : \{y\}_A$. Comm
$(y, r_A y) = y$, nous pouvons appliquer Id-induction sur
pour obtenir que

$$(x, z) = y$$

. Donc, pour les $y : A$, nous pouvons appliquer Σ -élimination sur $u : \{y\}_A$ pour obtenir que $u = y$, de façon que $\{y\}_A$ soit contractible. Alors, $1_A : A \to A$ est une équivalence. □

Definition: A type A is contractible, if there is $a : A$, called the center of contraction, such that for all $x : A$, $a = x$.

Definition: A map $f : A \to B$ is an equivalence, if for all $y : B$, its fiber, $\{x : A \mid fx = y\}$, is contractible. We write $A \simeq B$, if there is an equivalence $A \to B$.

Lemma: For each type A, the identity map, $1_A := \lambda_{x:A} x : A \to A$, is an equivalence.

Proof: For each $y : A$, let $\{y\}_A := \{x : A \mid x = y\}$ be its fiber with respect to 1_A and let $\bar{y} := (y, r_A y) : \{y\}_A$. As for all $y : A$, $(y, r_A y) = y$, we may apply Id-induction on y, $x : A$ and $z : (x = y)$ to get that

$$(x, z) = y$$

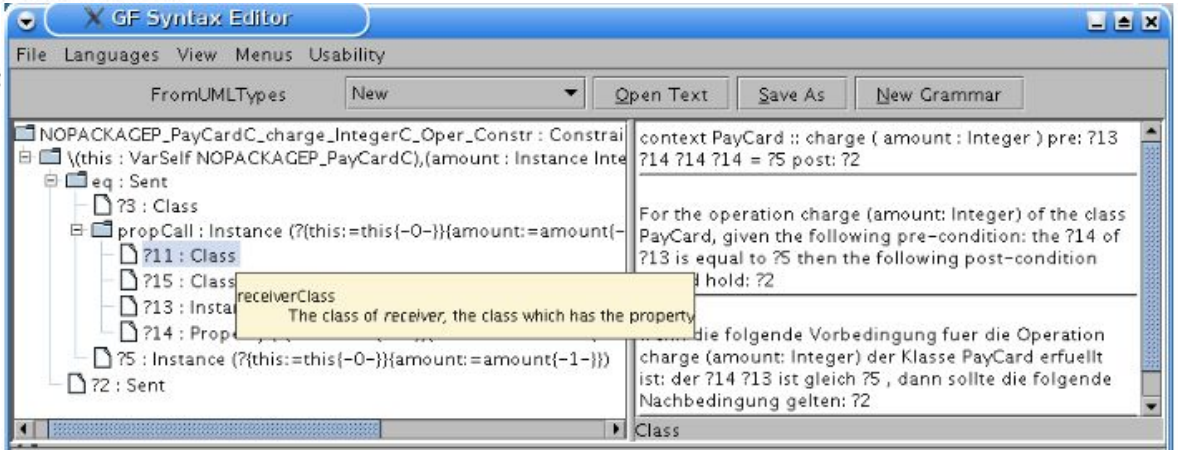
. Hence, for $y : A$, we may apply Σ -elimination on $u : \{y\}_A$ to get that $u = y$, so that $\{y\}_A$ is contractible. Thus, $1_A : A \to A$ is an equivalence. □

https://github.com/GrammaticalFramework/gf-contrib/tree/master/homotopy-typetheory

GF-KeY

– if the try counter is equal to 0 then this implies that the result is equal to false
– if the following conditions are true
  - the try counter is greater than 0
  - *pin* is not equal to null
  - *offset* is at least 0
  - *length* is at least 0
  - *offset* plus *length* is at most the size of *pin*
  - the query `arrayCompare ( the pin , 0 ,` *pin* `,` *offset* `,` *length* `)`[1] on `Util` is equal to 0

then this implies that the following conditions are true
  - the result is equal to true
  - this owner PIN is validated
  - the try counter is equal to the maxim



K. Johannisson, *Formal and Informal Software Specifications*, PhD Thesis, 2005

Some more applications

Mathematical teaching material (WebALT)

Tourist phrasebook (MOLTO)

Formal specifications (Galois)

Patent query language (Ontotext)

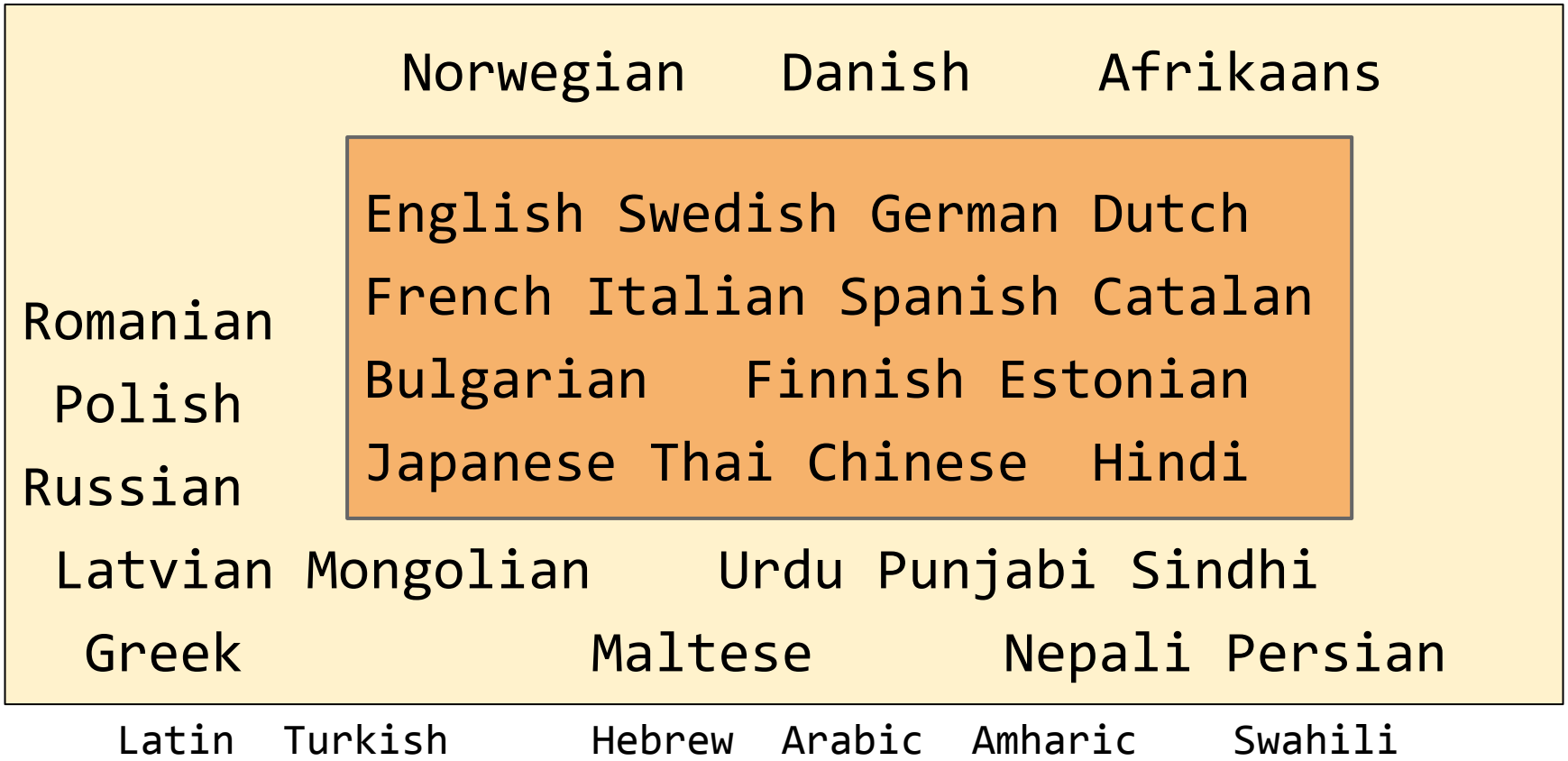
Museum query language and texts (Ontotext)

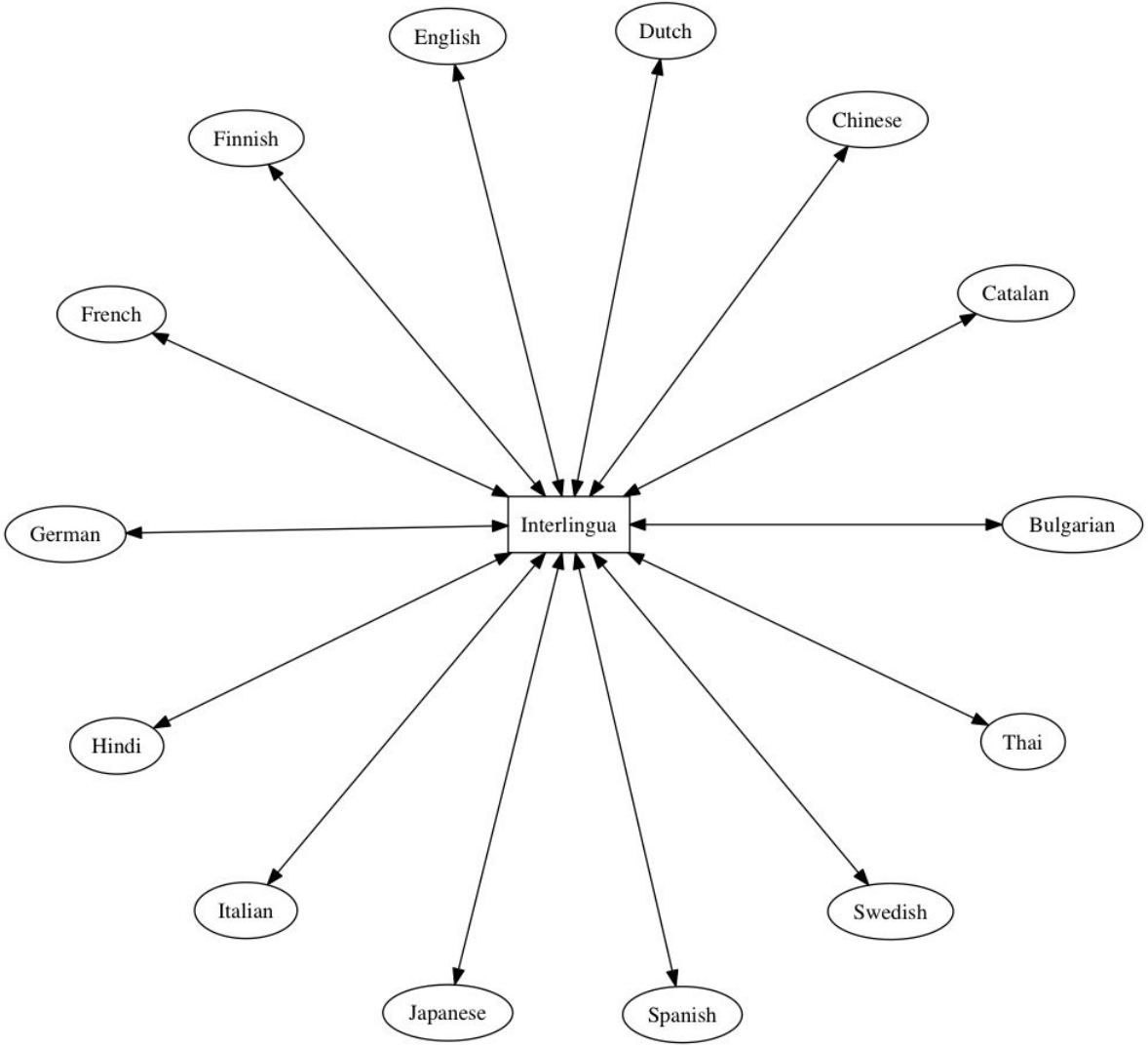
Business models (Be Informed)

Medical examination journals (Lingsoft)

Speech commands in cars (Talkamatic)

Accessibilty database (Digital Grammars/TD)


Norwegian Danish Afrikaans
English Swedish German Dutch
French Italian Spanish Catalan
Bulgarian Finnish Estonian
Japanese Thai Chinese Hindi
Romanian
Polish
Russian
Latvian Mongolian Urdu Punjabi Sindhi
Greek Maltese Nepali Persian
Latin Turkish Hebrew Arabic Amharic Swahili


English
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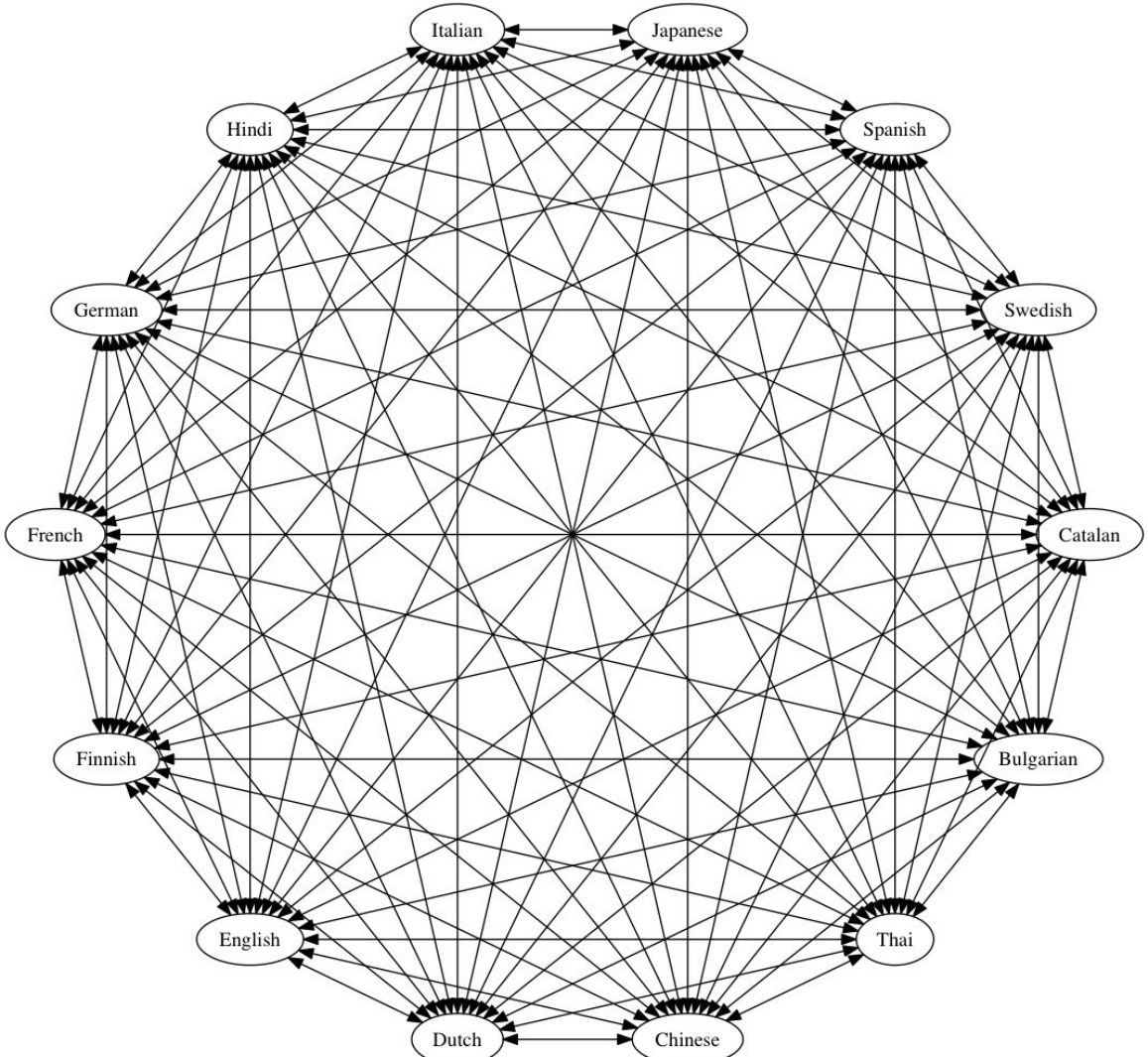
Interlingua
Bulgarian
Hindi
Thai
Italian
Swedish
Japanese
Spanish

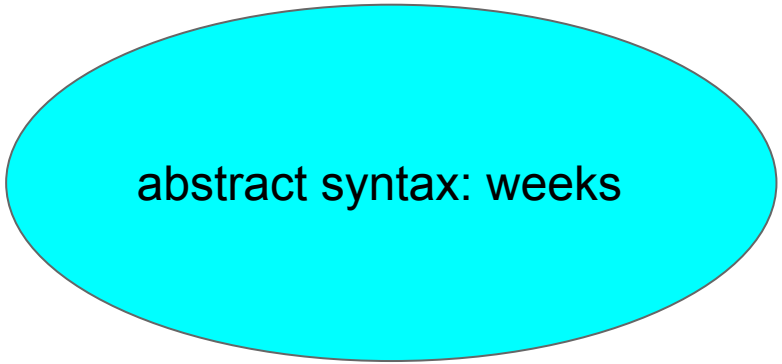

Italian
Japanese
Hindi
Spanish
German
Swedish
French
Catalan
Finnish
Bulgarian
English
Thai
Dutch
Chinese

Domain adaptation

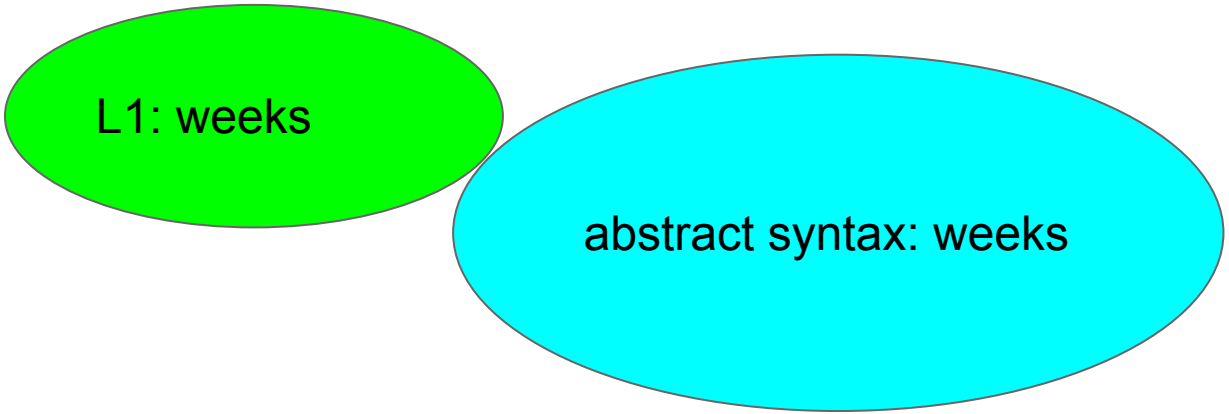
1. Build an abstract syntax to model the domain.
   - The biggest one-time cost.

2. Build concrete syntaxes for the languages you want to cover.
   - Cost goes down as languages are added.

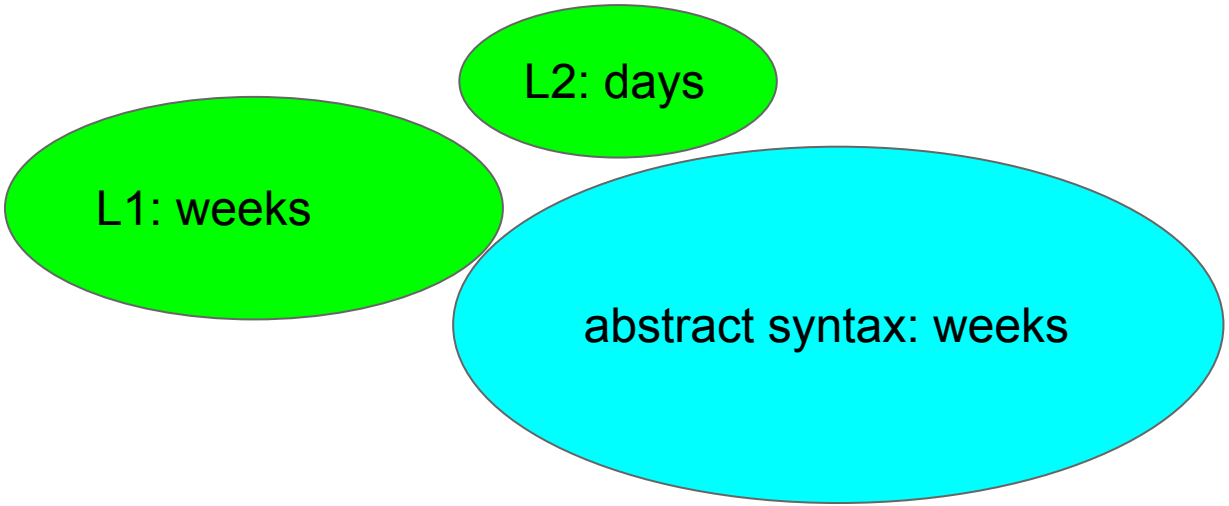
Building effort



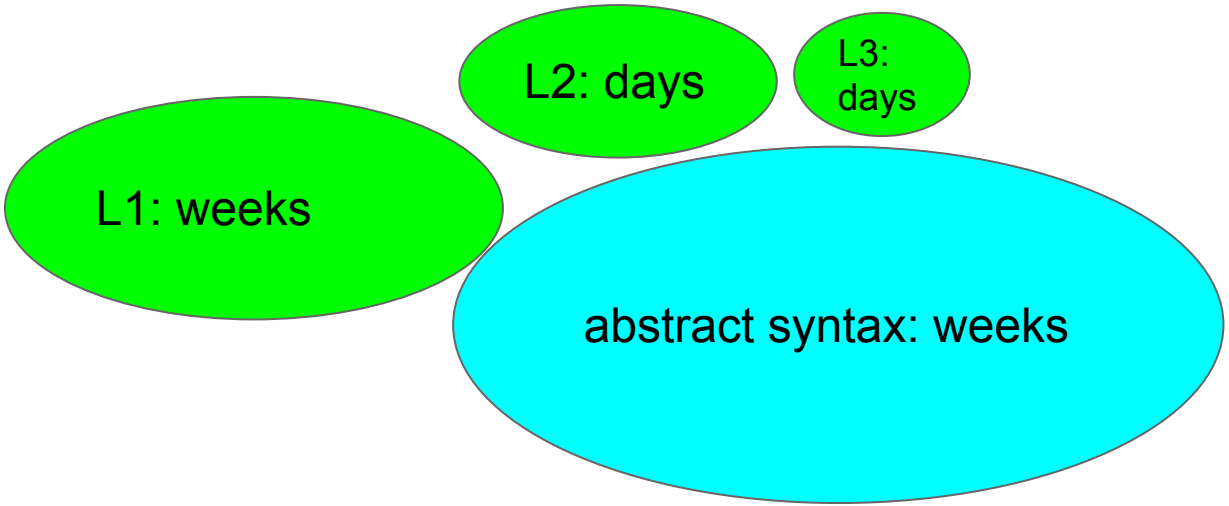
Building effort



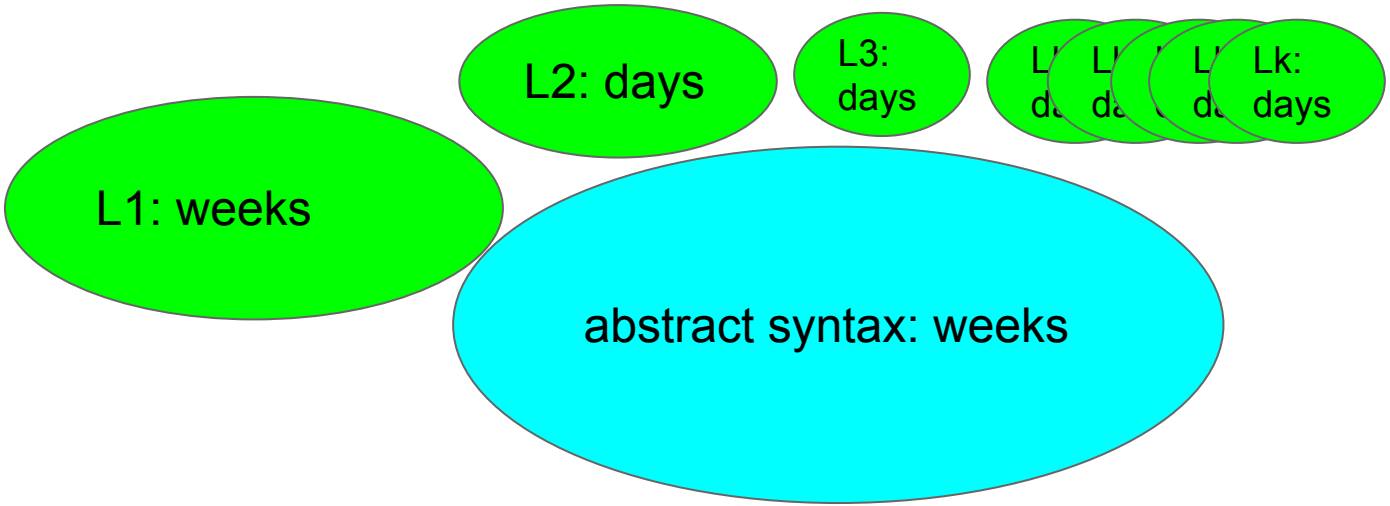
Building effort



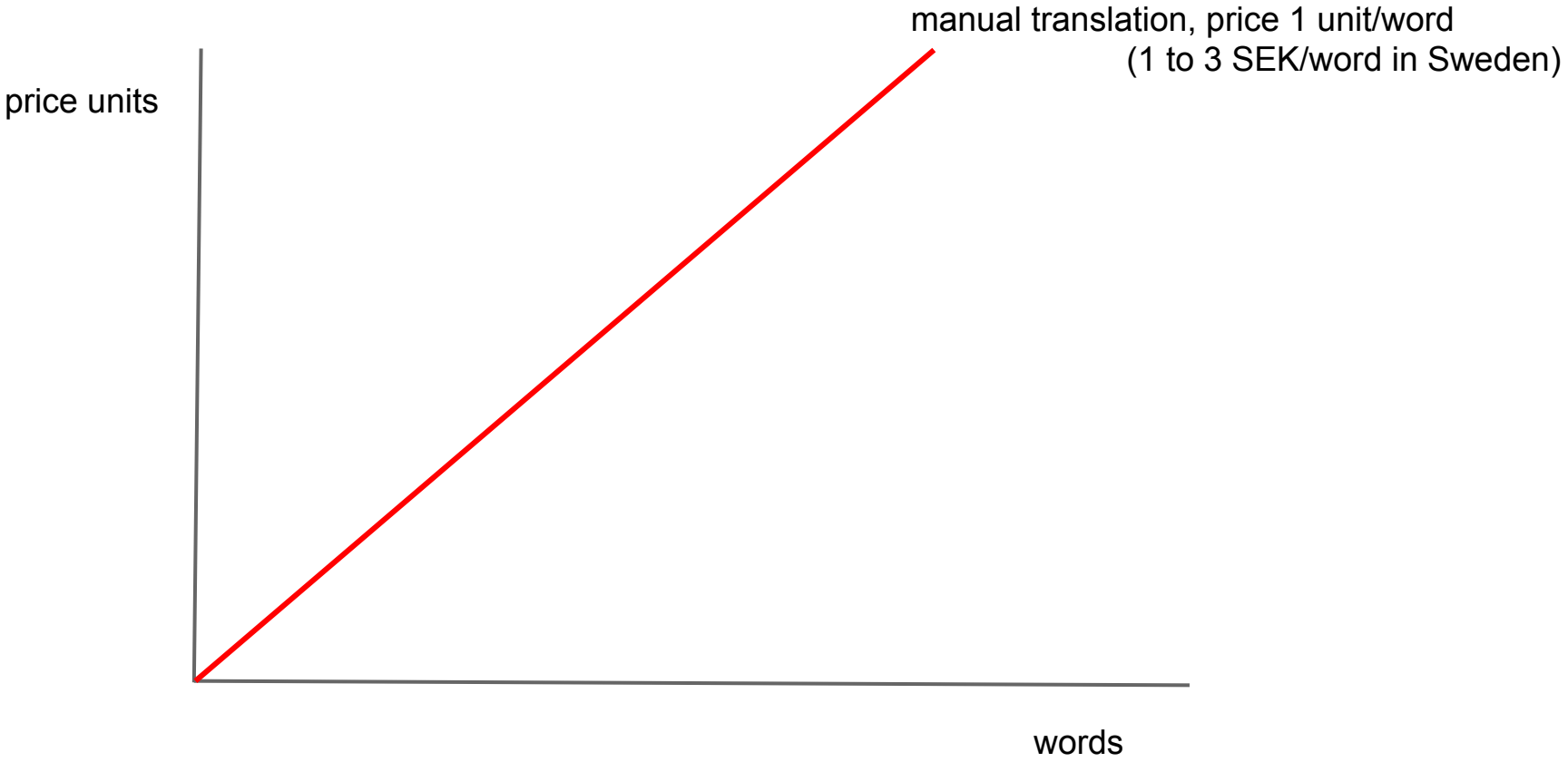
Building effort



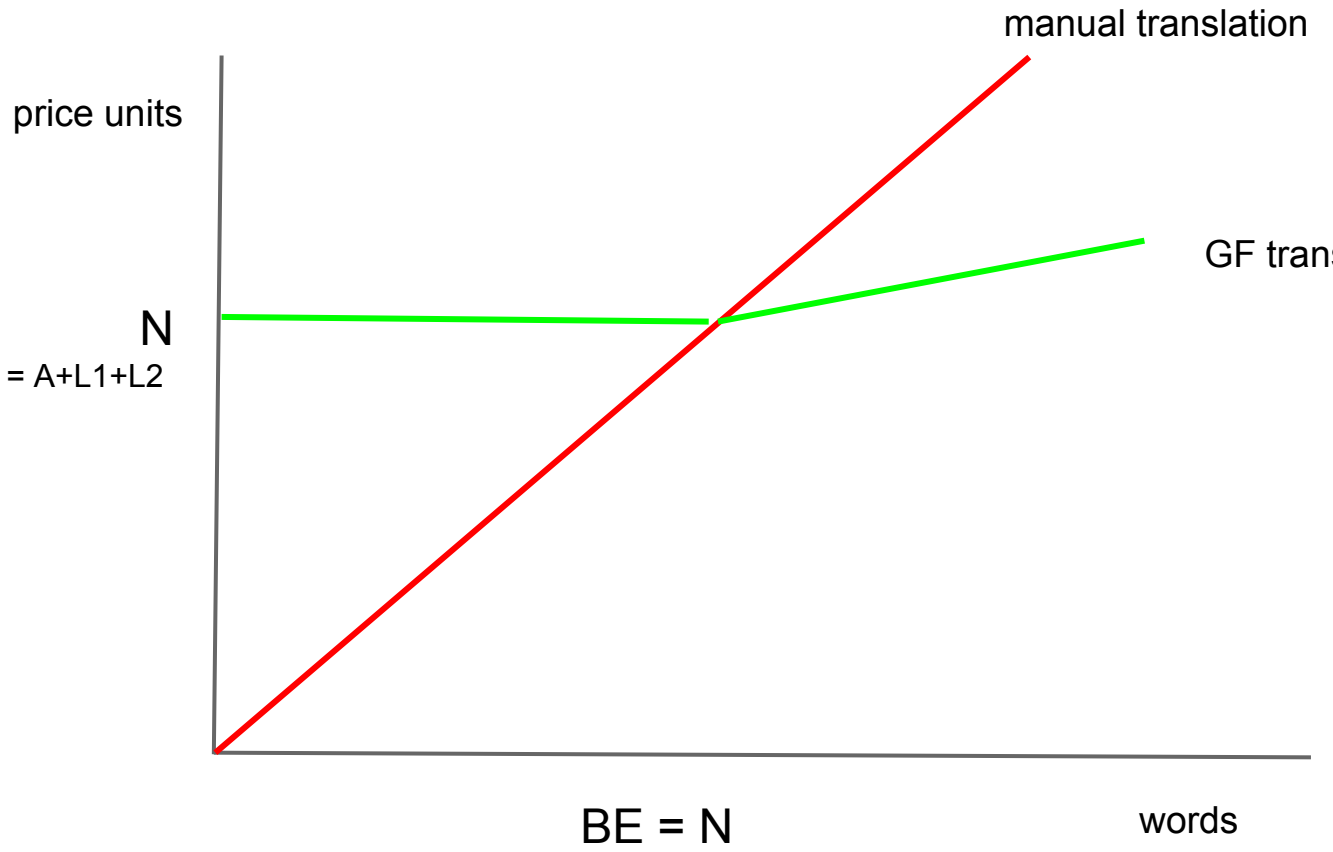
Building effort



Price of translation, 1 target language

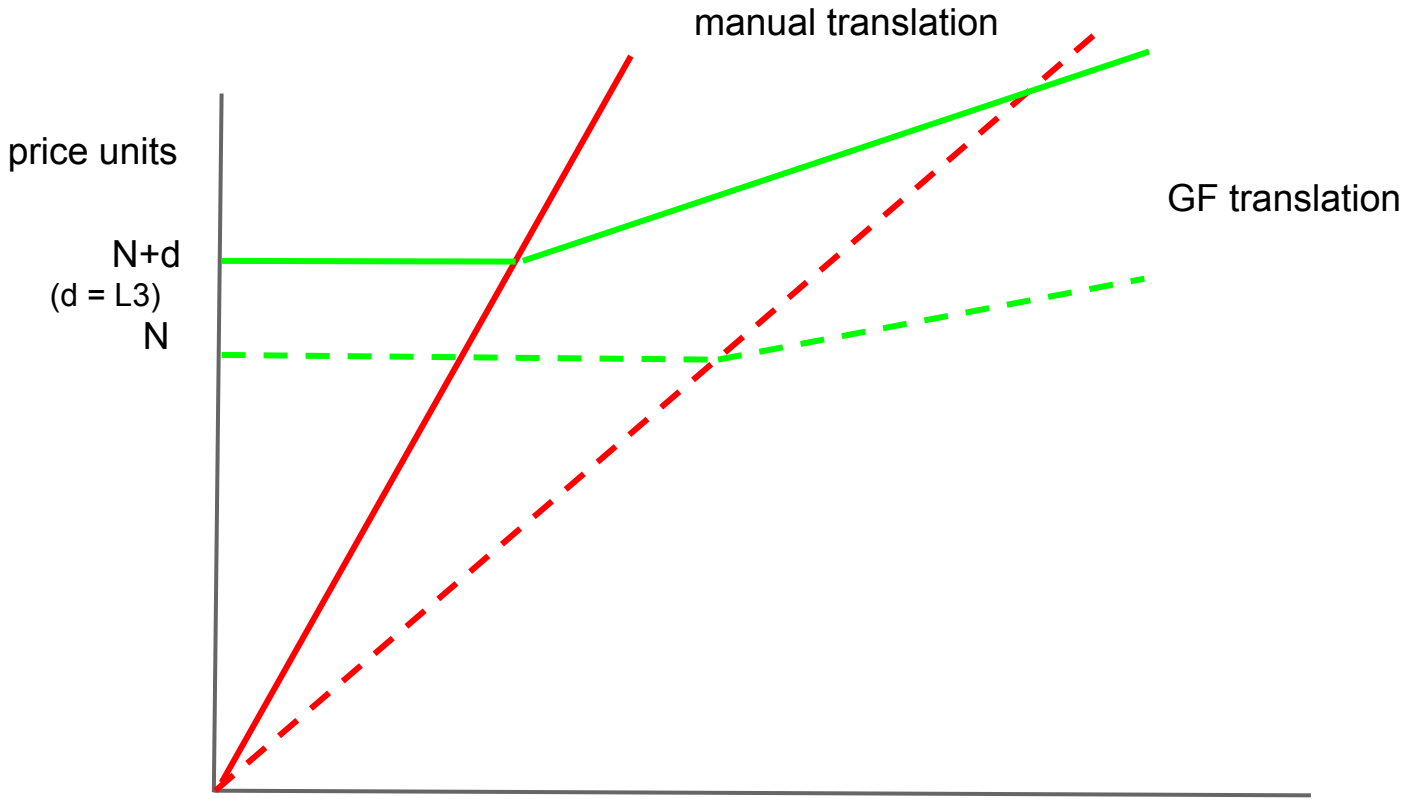


Break-even point, 1 target language



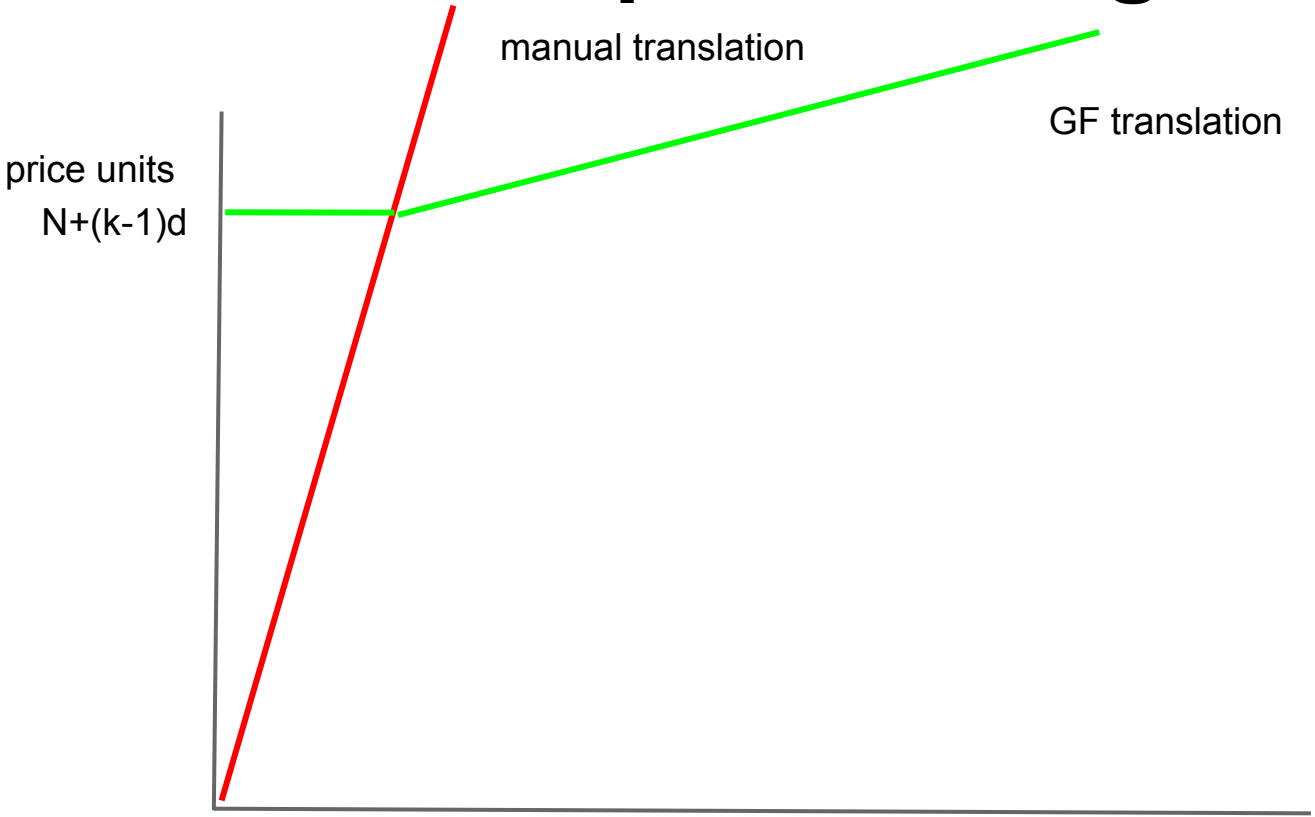
Example:
N = 50,000

Break-even point, 2 target languages



Example:
N = 50,000, d = 20,000
BE = 35,000

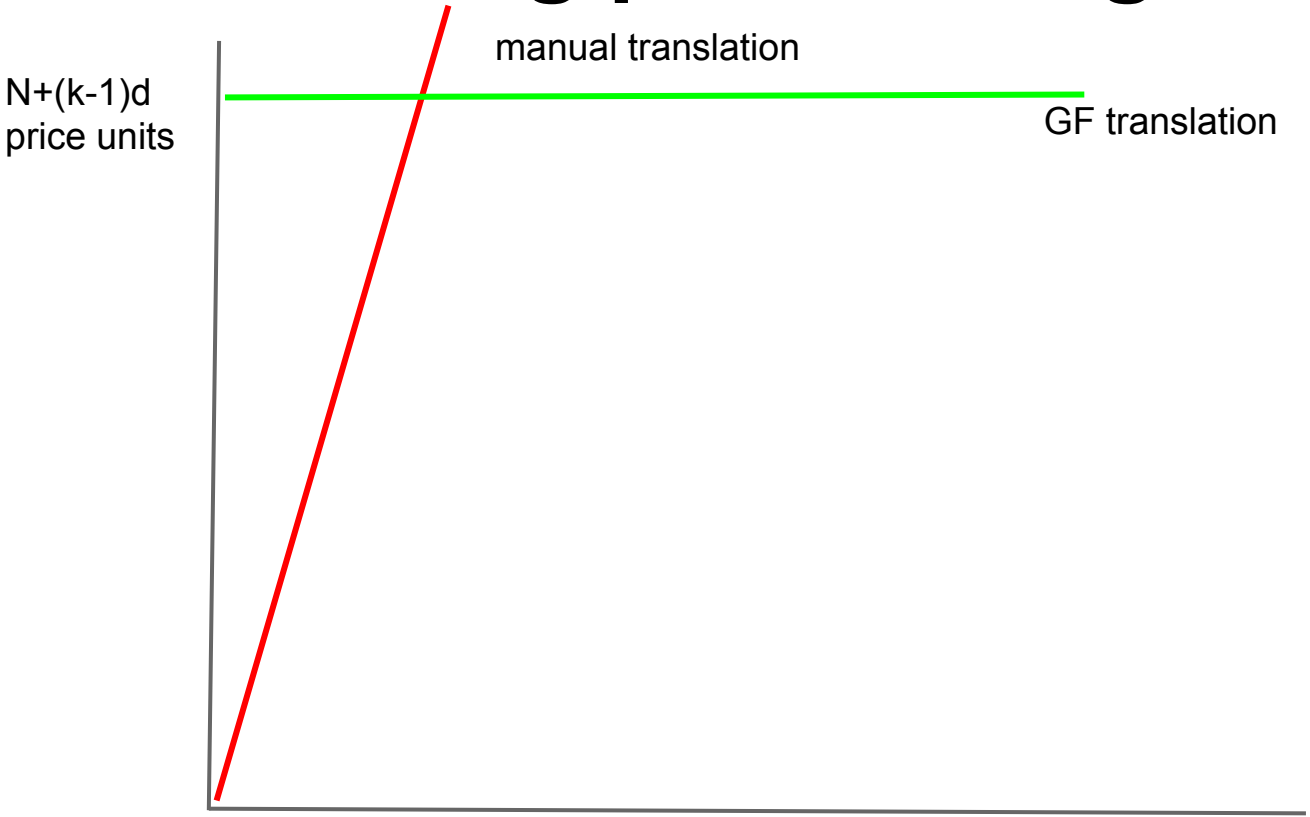
Break-even point, k target languages



BE = d+(N-d)/k

Example: k=10
N = 50,000, d = 20,000
BE = 23,000

Eliminating post-editing



Example: k=10
N = 100,000, d = 30,000
BE = 37,000

The biggest challenge

To reach the customers who need this…

The biggest challenge

To reach the customers who need this…

… or at least something like this

We need to translate to many languages

We need to update the content often

Google translate is too low quality

Human translation is too expensive or too slow

Candidates

Health care

E-commerce

Legal documentation, contracts

Technical documentation, manuals

Robot journalism

Existing customers

TD

digital Grammars
Language technology to rely on.

- Svängrumsytan utanför dörren lutar 1% i sidled.
- The turning space outside the gate tilts 1% sideways.
- Kääntymätila oven ulkopuolella kallistuu 1% sivusuunnassa.
- Der Schwenkbereich außerhalb der Tür neigt sich um 1% seitlich

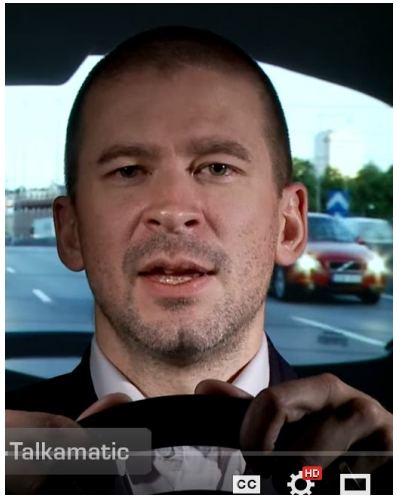
UttSTD (PredUttTD (AdvNPTD (DetCNTD (DetQuant DefArt NumSg) (UseNTD svängrumsyta_NTD)) (PrepNPTD utanför_Prep (DetCNTD (DetQuant DefArt NumSg) (UseNTD dörr_NTD)))) (AdvVPTD (luta_VPTD (procentMeasure 1)) i_sidled_AdvTD))

http://www.t-d.se/sv/TD2/

Talkamatic
FREE DIALOGUE

digital Grammars
Language technology to rely on.

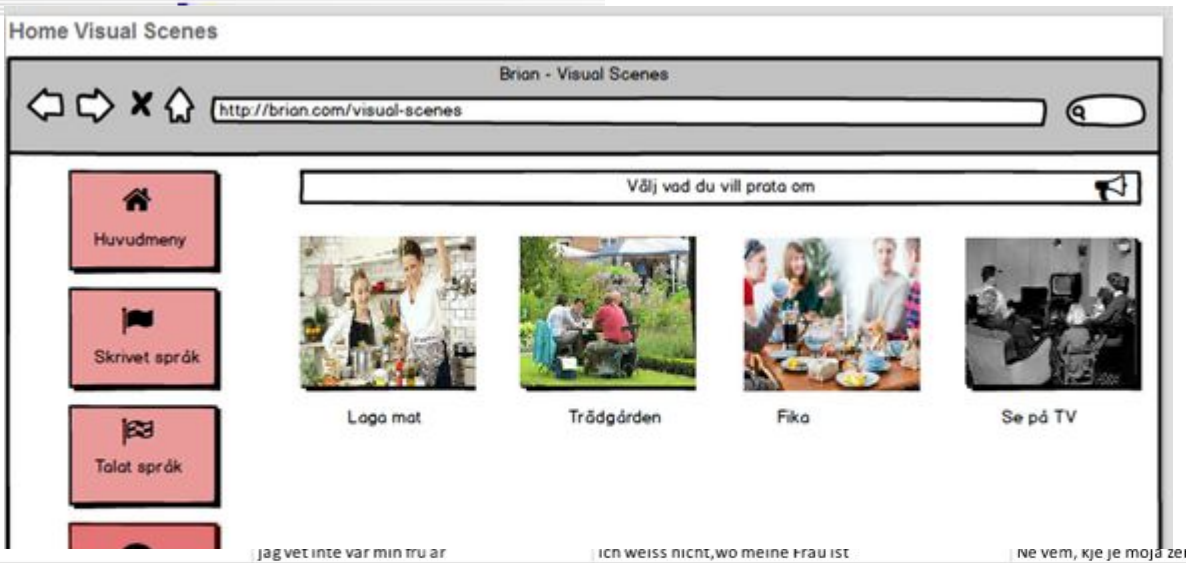
GUO YUAN ZHONG CHUANG



next_membership_level_sys_answer silver (next_membership_points_sys_answer integer0_99_50)
test_mockup_travelChi: 您有五十个常旅客点符合会员条件，您现在是在伦敦.
test_mockup_travelDut: je hebt vijftig punten nodig om het zilveren niveau te bereiken
test_mockup_travelEng: you need fifty points to reach silver level
test_mockup_travelFin: sinä tarvitset viisikymmentä pistettä päästäksesi hopeatasolle
test_mockup_travelFre: tu as besoin de cinquante points pour atteindre le niveau argent
test_mockup_travelGer: Sie brauchen fünfzig Punkte um das Silberniveau zu erreichen
test_mockup_travelIta: avete bisogno di cinquanta punti per raggiungere il livello argento
test_mockup_travelSpa: necesitas cincuenta puntos para llegar al nivel plata

VÄSTRA GÖTALANDSREGIONEN
SAHLGRENSKA UNIVERSITETSSJUKHUSET

DART
Kommunikations- och dataresurscenter



I don't know where my wife is	non riesco a trovare mia moglie	jag vet inte var min fru är	ich weiss nicht,wo meine Frau ist	Ne vem, kje je moja žena
I don't know where my husband is	non riesco a trovare mio marito	jag vet inte var min man är	ich weiss nicht ,wo mein Mann ist	Ne vem, kje je moj mož
I'm hurt	mi sono ferito	jag har skadat mig	ich bin verletzt	Poškodovan sem
I need a doctor	ho bisogno di un medico	jag behöver en läkare	ich brauche einen Arzt	rabim zdravnika
I'm allergic to penicillin	Sono allergico alla penicillina	jag är allergisk mot penicillin	ich bin allergisch gegen Penicilin	sem alergičen na penicilin
I'm dizzy	mi gira la testa	jag är yr	mir ist schwindelig	Sem omotična
I have nausea	ho la nausea	jag mår illa	ich habe Übelkeit	Čutim slabost, počutim se slabo
my arm hurts	mi fa male il braccio	jag har ont i armen	mein Arm tut weh	me roka boli

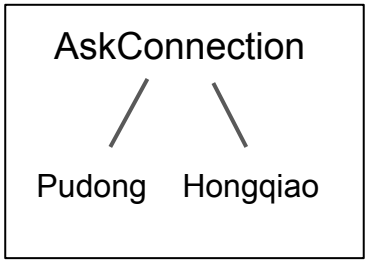
Data-Driven Question Answering

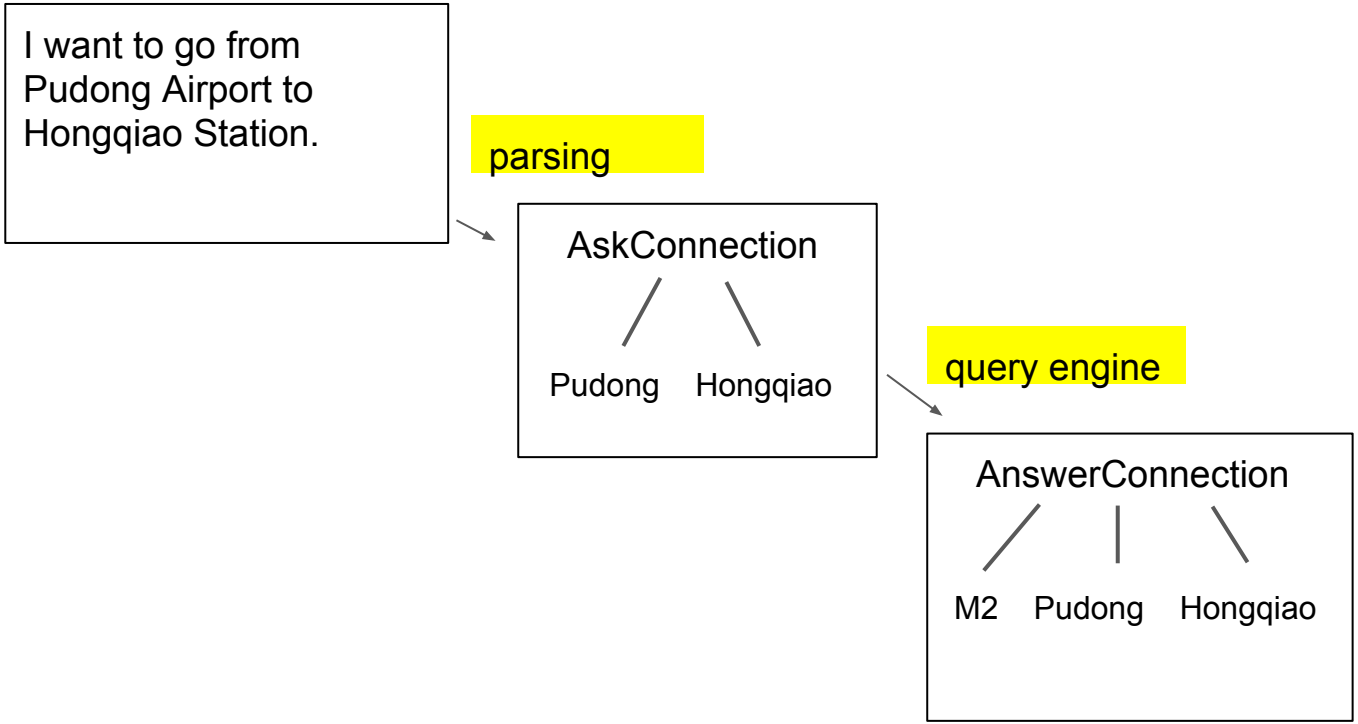
A derived product

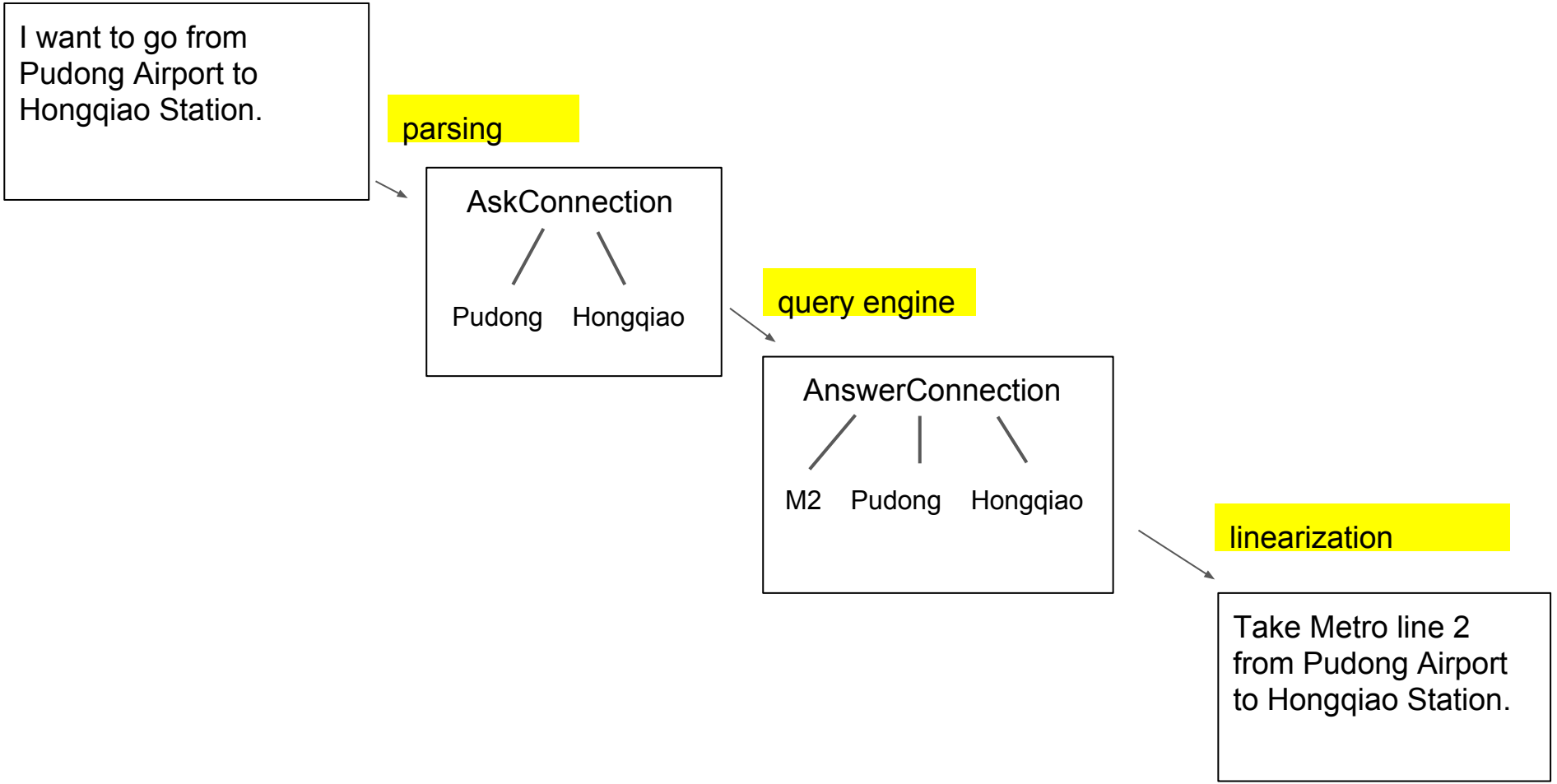
I want to go from Pudong Airport to Hongqiao Station.

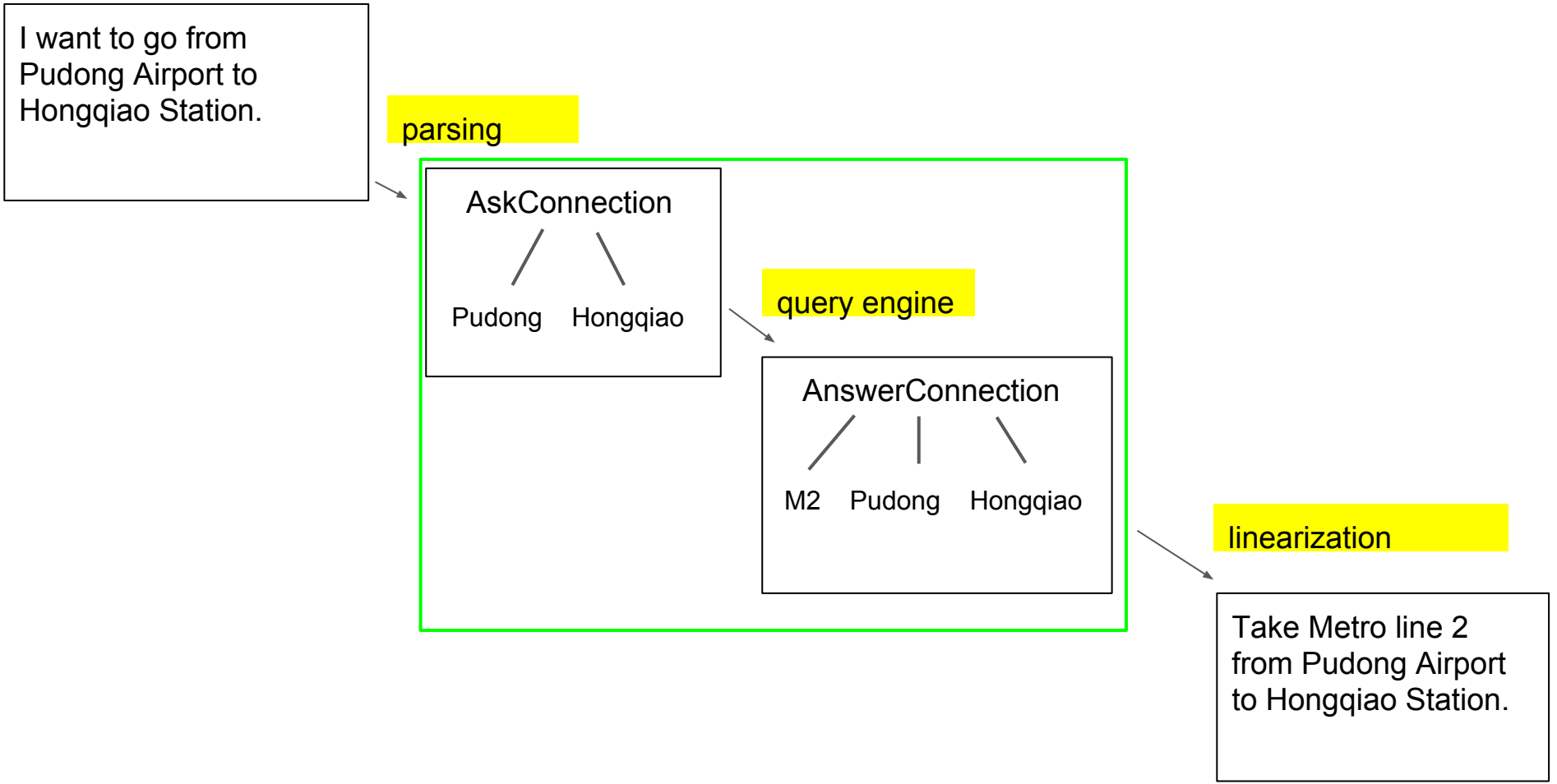
I want to go from Pudong Airport to Hongqiao Station.

parsing

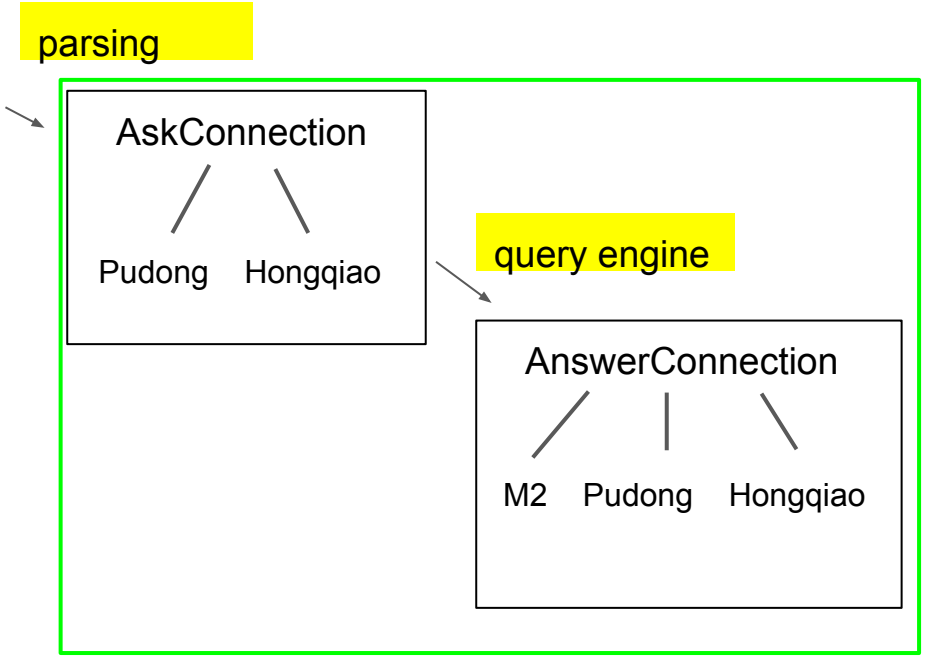



I want to go from Pudong Airport to Hongqiao Station.
parsing
AskConnection
Pudong
Hongqiao
query engine
AnswerConnection
M2
Pudong
Hongqiao


I want to go from Pudong Airport to Hongqiao Station.
parsing
AskConnection
Pudong
Hongqiao
query engine
AnswerConnection
M2
Pudong
Hongqiao
linearization
Take Metro line 2 from Pudong Airport to Hongqiao Station.


I want to go from Pudong Airport to Hongqiao Station.
parsing
AskConnection
Pudong
Hongqiao
query engine
AnswerConnection
M2
Pudong
Hongqiao
linearization
Take Metro line 2 from Pudong Airport to Hongqiao Station.

从 浦 东 机 场 到 虹 桥 站 怎 么 走 ？



在 浦 东 坐 2 号 地 铁 到 虹 桥 站

Kuinka pääsee Pudongin lentokentältä Hongqiao-asemalle?